REMARKS

Claims 1 - 27 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 8-10, 13, 17-20, 24, and 26-27 have been amended. Claim 28 has been added. Therefore, claims 1-28 remain pending subsequent entry of the present amendment.

In the present Office Action, claims 1-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. 2002/0019984 (hereinafter "Rakib"), in view of "1394 High Performance Serial Bus: The Digital Interface for ATV" (hereinafter "Kunzman"), in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,421,069. Applicant traverses the above rejections and requests reconsideration in view of the following comments.

Applicant has amended the claims to clarify the nature of the presently claimed invention. Generally speaking, as presently claimed, the invention corresponds to a system and method for dynamically obtaining a transcoder to enable a client device to utilize previously incompatible data. A variety of features are recited in the claims which are not disclosed in the cited art. As one of many examples, the Description (page 13) provides:

"PDA 352E may convey a request to receiver 340 for particular Web based content. The Web based server which contains the requested data does not contain the data in a format compatible with PDA 352E and does not include the ability to transform the data to a format compatible with the PDA 352E. Further, proxy receiver 340 does not convey any indication to the Web based server that any particular format is required. Rather, receiver 340 simply conveys a corresponding request to the Web based server for conveyance of the data in its native format. Upon receiving the data, receiver 340 is configured to perform any transformations or transcoding required to convert the received data to a format compatible with the PDA 352E."

In contrast, the cited art merely describes packetizing data. For example, in the present Office Action (page 4) it is stated that Kunzman discloses a transcode subsystem configured to: "determine a target data format corresponding to the secondary device and initiate transcoding of the received data from a first data format to a second data format." In particular, the Common Isochronous Packet (CIP) Layer of Kunzman is cited. However, this disclosure of Kunzman

(beginning page 896, 4th paragraph) simply describes a protocol to form 1394 isochronous packets by breaking up received packets into smaller packets. The CIP is simply the packet type used in 1394 for transport of isochronous data. As such, there is no disclosure of a transcode subunit being configured to:

"determine whether the first data format is compatible with the secondary device; identify the transcode subunit as corresponding to both the first data format and the target data format, in response to determining the first data format is not compatible with the secondary device; and

initiate transcoding of the received data from the first data format to the target data format using the transcode subunit."

At least these features distinguish claim 1 from Kunzman, and from the combination of the cited art. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness is not established with respect to claim 1. As each of independent claim 13 and 20 include similar features, each of these claims are similarly patentably distinguished. As each of the dependent claims include the features of the independent claims upon which they depend, each of the dependent claims are patentably distinguished for at least the above reasons.

In addition to the above, the dependent claims recite additional features neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited art. For example, claim 8 recites the additional features "wherein the transcode subsystem is configured to discard the received data in response to determining the first data format is not compatible with the secondary device, and determining no transcode subunit corresponding to both the first data format and the target data format is available." In the present Office Action (page 5), Kunzman is cited as disclosing a transcode subsystem configured to "discard the second received data in response to detecting a target data format of the second received data is not supported." In particular, the following portion of Kunzman is cited as disclosing these features:

"During initialization, one or two nodes in the network will be selected as the home location for additional CSR's that contain information relevant to the operation of the bus as a whole." (Kunzman, page 895, line 43 – 896, line 2).

Applicant finds no disclosure corresponding to the above recited features in the cited portion of Kunzman, nor anywhere else in Kunzman. In addition, Figure 5 of Kunzman is cited as disclosing the above features. However, Figure 5 simply depicts the format of a CIP data header. Applicant submits the features "wherein the transcode subsystem is configured to discard the received data in response to determining the first data format is not compatible with the secondary device, and determining no transcode subunit corresponding to both the first data format and the target data format is available" (emphasis added) are wholly absent from the combination of cited art. Accordingly, claim 8 is patentably distinguished for at least these additional reasons as well. Each of claims 17 and 24 are further distinguished for similar reasons.

Applicant believes the application to be in condition for allowance. However, should the examiner believe issues remain, the below signed representative would a appreciate and requests a telephone interview at (512) 853-8866 to facilitate a resolution.

CONCLUSION

Applicant submits the application is in condition for allowance, and an early notice to that effect is requested.

If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5266-04300/RDR.

Also enclosed:

Petition for Extension of Time

Fee Authorization

Return receipt postcard

Respectfully submitted,

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